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Some Bees of the Genus *Panurginus* (Hym.).

By T. D. A. COCKERELL, Boulder, Colorado.

It is a remarkable thing that the northern genus *Panurginus* has penetrated to Southern South America; while *Perdita*, so rich in species in our southwest, appears to be wholly absent from the South American desert regions.

Panurginus callurus sp. n.

♀.—Length nearly 5 mm., with broad abdomen; head and thorax black, abdomen clear orange-ferruginous, without hair-bands; flagellum short, bright ferruginous beneath, darker above; mandibles bright ferruginous, with the apex broadly black; hair of head and thorax whitish, scanty, abundant on postscutellum; facial quadrangle much broader than long; head and thorax shining and finely punctured, the mesothorax and scutellum polished; eyes gray; tegulae light rufo-testaceous; wings hyaline, nervures and stigma testaceous; b. n. falling far short of t. m.; base of metathorax with irregular plicae, and the surface microscopically reticulate; legs ferruginous, the anterior femora dusky; scopa of hind tibiae loose, of simple curved hairs, which are microscopically annulate; hind basitarsus about as long as the other joints together, and much broader; claws cleft; abdomen with very little hair except at apex. The stigma is smaller than in *P. vagabundus*.

Carcarana, Argentina (*L. Bruner* 76). United States National Museum. Easily known by the red abdomen. *P. rufiventris* Friese has also a red abdomen, but the head and thorax are dark blue. It is from Mexico.

Panurginus vagabundus sp. n.

♂.—Length about 5 mm., anterior wing 4; black, the hind margins of the abdominal segments rather obscurely castaneous; pubescence scanty, whitish; eyes slaty black; clypeus pale lemon yellow with two dark

dots, the surface rugoso-punctate, not polished; mandibles rufescent; labrum black, polished and shining; facial quadrangle about as broad as long; flagellum bright ferruginous beneath, reaching as far as base of wings; mesothorax and scutellum shining, finely punctured; base of metathorax rugulose, dull, with feeble plicae; tubercles faintly reddish or wholly black; tegulae rufotestaceous; wings hyaline, very faintly dusky apically; nervures and the large stigma ferruginous; b. n. falling a little short of t. m.; knees pale yellowish; anterior tibiae in front, and their tarsi, light reddish; the other tarsi whitish on outer side and light ferruginous on inner; abdomen shining, finely punctured, without hair-bands. Claws cleft; hairs on hind tibiae delicately plumose.

Carcarana, Argentina (*L. Bruner*, 40 and 72.) United States National Museum. This is separated from its nearest relatives as follows, the table based on males:

Legs black	1.
Legs partly yellow or pale reddish	2.
1. Clypeus yellow	<i>saltensis</i> Friese.
Clypeus white	<i>aeneiventris</i> Friese.
2. Tubercles yellow, wings dark	<i>steinbachi</i> Friese.
Tubercles not yellow, wings clear	<i>vagabundus</i> Ckll.

In Meadow Valley, northern Mexico, Prof. C. H. T. Townsend took three species of *Panurginus*. One is the Rocky Mountain *P. bakeri* Ckll., while the other two are new.

***Panurginus nitescens* sp. n.**

♀.—Length a little over 7 mm.; shining black, with scanty pale hair; eyes obscure green; clypeus polished, with large distinctly separated punctures, and a faintly indicated median groove; antennae black; an impunctate area on each side of the ocelli; mesothorax polished, with distinct but widely scattered punctures; area of metathorax rugosoplicate, with a prominent smooth shining rim; tegulae dark, with a large reddish spot; wings clear, nervures and stigma dull rather pale reddish; legs black, with pale hair; spurs ferruginous; abdomen shining, hind margins of segments 2 to 4 broadly reddish.

Meadow Valley, Mexico (*Townsend*). United States National Museum. This species is best distinguished by comparison with several others which it greatly resembles, as follows:

Middle of flagellum bright rufous beneath; wings brownish,

perlaevis Ckll.

Flagellum not thus marked; wings clear, or (*piercei*) slightly dusky...1.

1. Second s. m. narrowed fully half above, first r. n. joining second s. m. much more than twice as far from base as second r. n. from apex; mesothorax very smooth, without conspicuous punctures,

piercei Crawford.

Second s. m. not thus narrowed above, first r. n. joining second s. m. nearer base (especially in *innuptus*); mesothorax distinctly punctured2.

2. Area of metathorax without a shiny rim; tegulae testaceous,

innuptus Ckll.

Area of metathorax with a shiny rim; tegulae reddish fuscous,

nitescens Ckll.

***Panurginus planatus* sp. n.**

♂.—Length about 6 mm.; slender, black; quadrate spot on labrum, large spot at base of mandibles, clypeus entirely, lateral face-marks (pointed above at an angle of about 50 deg.), a lobe on inner side of lateral marks (representing part of dog-ear marks) and lower part of supraclypeal area (pointed above), all pale yellow; the yellow patch on labrum is the process, which is broadly truncate, slightly emarginate, with a submarginal row of black spots; pubescence scanty and pale; antennae long, black; mesothorax polished, with strong punctures; area of metathorax with strong plicae, more or less branching, but without a shining rim; knees broadly, tibiae at apex, anterior tibiae in front, and the basitarsi, light yellow; tegulae rufopiceous; wings dusky, nervures and stigma fuscous; abdomen shining, sixth ventral segment with a large median depression.

Meadow Valley, Mexico, September (*Townsend.*) United States National Museum. Related to *P. concinnus* Fox, but especially to *P. rudbeckiae* Rob. The three are separated thus:

Flagellum pale testaceous beneath..*concinnus* Fox (Lower California).

Flagellum dark1.

1. Clypeus with a strong median sulcus ..*rudbeckiae* Rob. (Illinois).

Clypeus without such a sulcus*planatus* Ckll.